

WOMAN'S WORLD.

LIVES OF SALESWOMEN.

THEIR WAGES AND THEIR FUTURE TALKED ABOUT IN THIS CITY.

Rev. Madison C. Peters, D. D., spoke for half an hour concerning the wages of saleswomen in New York in his pulpit in his last sermon at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church. He said:

The facts to which I give publicity were obtained by the Working Women's Society through personal interviews confirmed by several persons before being accepted. The information was obtained with great difficulty and at the peril of the positions of those interested. The society has found the hours excessive, and also that employees are not paid for overtime. For weeks before the holidays they are compelled to arrange and mark goods sometimes until 12 o'clock for which they receive no remuneration, and we have scores of instances of girls who have been fined full a week's pay and who have gone home penniless on Saturday night. Shopkeepers do not engage women for the children for a certain number of hours per day, but for such a time as the firm requires them. Thus, a child on a salary of \$9 per week may be obliged to work for sixteen hours a day at certain seasons of the year and is forced to go long distances through questionable localities late at night.

The society has found that these women and children work not only under unwholesome sanitary conditions, but in indifference to the considerations of decency. The society has found numbers of children under age employed for long hours, and at work far beyond their strength. They must continually run up and down four and five long flights of stairs bringing down stock or climbing to the top of shelves to hand down fresh stock to the saleswomen. To do this they place one foot on the shelving and the other on the counter a yard behind them, and in this perilous position pass down boxes often weighing twenty pounds.

The low wages are often reduced by heavy fines. The salaries of saleswomen range from \$2 to \$15 per week, but the latter sum is only paid in rare instances in cash and half in promissory notes. The salary in the best houses rarely exceeds \$7, and averages \$4 or \$4.50 per week. Cash girls receive from \$1 to \$3.50 per week, though the society has been able to find but one store where \$2.50 is paid. At one store all saleswomen earning over \$7 a week are fined thirty cents for one minute late. Cash girls who earn \$1.75 per week are fined ten cents for ten minutes' tardiness. In some stores the fines are divided at the end of the year between the superintendent and the timekeeper. The underlings seem to be the worst oppressors. All saleswomen are charged to the saleswoman or cash girl.

A case came to the notice of the society of a little girl in the far department of a certain house whose wages were \$2 per week. A man in the same department who sells \$125 worth in a day receives \$15 per week. This child sold in one day \$167 worth, yet for some mistake she had made she was fined 50 cents out of her \$2 a week. In some stores sales do not reach the required amount for a certain number of days they are dismissed. I have the statement of an employee in a Sixth avenue store that if a customer calls for anything not in stock, and the saleswoman tries to sell her something else and fails, the proprietor reprimands her.

In one place, Rev. Mr. Peters continued, the cash girls receive \$1.75 per week, but they are fined so much that they rarely receive a full week's pay. They are kept late at night, often until 12 o'clock during the busy season. They must pay for their supper, and if they are a minute late the next morning they are fined. The saleswomen made this statement: "I have remained until 12 o'clock and been fined in the morning for being five minutes late. At another store the employees are paid but twice a month, and that only for two weeks' time, thus every three months a week's time is given to the firm, or four weeks a year."

It is simply impossible for a woman to live, without assistance, on the low salary saleswomen receive. Many of these women receive partial support from brothers or fathers, and thus they can live upon less than they receive, but what about the many who have no such support? I believe that the vast majority of the shop girls are pure and upright, and when we reflect upon how few out of the 50,000 saleswomen do fail and accept the proposition of employers it is truly wonderful.

This question of morals and wages is too delicate to be discussed before a promiscuous audience, yet there is a necessity for facing the question, and unless the Christian people rise up and do something to right the wrongs of the oppressed saleswomen and children of this city they will be forced to the paths of shame or suicide.

ESSEX MARKET.

MEATS AND VEGETABLES

AT New York Prices.

W. BALDWIN,

575 Bloomfield Ave.

THE NEW PREMIER'S WIFE.

Something of the Personal Characteristics of Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham.

Walter Q. Gresham has been soldier, lawyer, judge, postmaster general, secretary of the treasury, judge again, prominent candidate for the Republican presidential nomination and is now the Democratic secretary of state. The newspaper have for many years devoted much space to his sayings and doings, and yet very little has been printed about the sterling woman who has been his faithful helpmeet since 1858, when she became Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham.

Mrs. Gresham was born in Louisville. Her maiden name was Matilda McGraw. Her father was a merchant, who moved to a small town in Indiana while his son was a child.

The giddy whirl of Washington society will have no attraction for Mrs. Gresham for any other of the cabinet ladies. She is no longer young, and life with her has never been a holiday. Her ideal has been the mother rather than the butterfly. But she is a woman of sterling sense, and being the wife of the secretary of state she will entertain in the manner which the inexorable unwritten laws of society prescribe. Mrs. Gresham is really a charming hostess. She is such a thoroughly domestic creature herself that she succeeds without the slightest apparent effort in making her guests feel perfectly at home.

Mrs. Gresham is below the average in height, and her figure is as slender as that of a schoolgirl. She is not an obtrusive conversationalist, but is exceedingly entertaining after she warms up to a subject. Her hair is heavily tinged with gray, and her physical appearance would not seem to indicate that she is able to stand a protracted season of Washington balls, receptions, etc., but her past experience has taught her to conserve her strength, and she has done an amount of work in the way of correspondence for her distinguished husband that is almost incredible.

Mrs. Gresham believes that the social success of the present administration is beyond question. As she very aptly expressed it: "With a woman of this woman at the head of the state and a number of young women whose husbands are in the cabinet there is sure to be much to do, and every one predicts an unusual season of festivity."

Efforts of the veteran general carried out his present plan, he will pass the remainder of his days. General Smith was a great admirer of Beauregard and regarded him as one of the greatest civil engineers the world has ever produced.

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LAST CONFEDERATE GENERAL.

Edmund Kirby Smith in the Role of a Professor of Mathematics.

Of the seven full generals who fought on the Confederate side during the "late unpleasantness," but one survives, General Edmund Kirby Smith, and his present duties are not in line with his military reputation. General Smith is perhaps the only man living, certainly the only ex-officer, who participated in every battle of the Mexican war. Although 70 years of age, he is well preserved, and his flowing white beard and long hair give him a patriarchal appearance which is decidedly the reverse of military.

General Kirby Smith is an Active Democrat and an Experienced Lawyer. Samuel Gustine Thompson, recently appointed by Governor Pattison to fill the vacancy on the Pennsylvania supreme bench caused by the resignation of Chief Justice Paxson, has been a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar for more than 30 years. His practice has been largely in important corporation cases, but he is considered an excellent all round lawyer and is said to be admirably equipped for the duties of the high judicial position to which he has been called. His father was a judge of the court of common pleas in Venango county, Pa., when Mr. Thompson was born there in 1817, and was elected to the supreme bench in 1858, where he served for 15 years, the last six as chief justice.

The family removed to Philadelphia immediately upon the election of the father to the supreme court, and there the son, who had already graduated at the Erie academy and made himself proficient in several modern languages, took a partial course at the University of Pennsylvania and entered upon the study of the law. He was admitted to practice in 1841. While the father was making an argument before the supreme court in 1874 he was suddenly stricken down and died before his son, who was in another part of the building, could reach him.

The new associate justice has always been an active Democrat and is president of the Young Men's Democratic Association of Philadelphia. The only public office he has ever held is the unusual one of commissioner of Fairmount park, to which he was appointed in 1877. He is a director of the Philadelphia and Erie Railway company and was one of the "visiting statesmen" who went to Florida in the interest of Mr. Tilden in 1877.

Where Women Often Fall.

The private individual and the public official are two separate and distinct individuals. The woman who stands upon the platform, or who speaks from the floor of a convention, is the representative of a principle or an idea, and she is nothing more. It is of paramount importance to her audience and to the public that she should be able to deliver a clear and concise presentation; that her rhetoric and her grammar should attain the highest standard of established usage.

But her private idiosyncrasies, her physical infirmities, her tendency to emotion or hysteria, bear no rightful place in the proceedings of a deliberative body. It is not worth while to resort to spectacular effects or melodramatic methods for the purpose of emphasizing and making apparent distinctions of sex. No well bred, well dressed woman who speaks and conducts herself with dignity and modesty will ever be mistaken for other than she is—Chicago Inter Ocean.

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Who cuts up his own

PORK

AND

Makes his own

SAUSAGE

IS

JOHN JAEGER,

298 Glenwood Avenue

And 16 Maple Street.

BLOOMFIELD.

Subscribe for

THE RECORD.

Established

January 23, 1873,

AS AN

INDEPENDENT

NEWSPAPER.

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Open from 8 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 6 P. M.

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REGISTER DEPARTMENT.

Open from 7 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.

MADE OUR OWN OFFICE.

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Eastern States, New York and Foreign.

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Brookdale, 9 A. M.

New Jersey, Pa., South and West, 1:30 P. M.

New York, Eastern and Foreign, 4:30 P. M.

N. Y., Eastern and Foreign, via N. Y., direct.

3:30 P. M.

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